

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878.

日七十月二十年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—SWATOW, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HADLEY & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOMLIN, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK. A. MOYER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

#### T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

## To Let.

AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

## TO LET.

NOS. 4, and 5, PECHIA TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godown attached.

House No. 2 and 3, Peddar's Hill. "Bianco Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

## TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Agular Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, January 10, 1878.

## For Sale.

### NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS AND A HALF. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to BATTLES & Co. Hongkong, December 8, 1877.

## For Sale.

### LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN COOKING & PARLOUR STOVES.

TENDERS and FIRE IRONS. Superior California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, from 400 lb. to 2,500 lb.

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, various patterns.

VELVET and TAPESTRY SOFA CARPETS and RUGS.

DOOR MATS. HORSE BLANKETS. Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

GUN-WADS, PERCUSSION CAPS. BOOKS.

STATIONERY, of every description.

WORKS OF REFERENCE. NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS. SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

French APPLES, and LEMONS. SALMON BELLIES, in Kits. MACKEREL, TONGUES & SOUNDS.

Family PIG PORK, and Prime Mess BEEF, in Kegs 25 lb. each.

CAVIARE, SARDELLES, and Spiced ANCHOVIES.

Prime American BACON and HAMS. Canning's JAMS and JELLIES Assorted.

GRAHAM FLOUR, CORN MEAL, RYE MEAL, &c., &c.

Canned Dessert FRUITS. Compressed CORNED BEEF, and BEEF TONGUES.

PICKLED SALMON, in Quantities to suit Purchasers.

Crosse & Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES, of every kind; Fresh Supplies received by every Steamer.

CLARET in Cask, (BANDOL), Superior Quality.

BAROLAY PERRIN'S PORTER, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by E. & J. BURKE, in Pints and Quarts.

BASS PALE ALE, Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, in Pints and Quarts.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, January 3, 1878.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

### NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted in my name will from This Date be Carried on under the Style of GROSSMANN & Co., Mr G. A. GROSSMANN having become a Partner therein.

C. F. GROSSMANN. Hongkong, January 1, 1878. ja2

### NOTICE.

MR. BERNHARD SCHMACKER is authorized to Sign our Firm by procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, January 1, 1878. ja2

### NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from This Date.

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1878. ap2

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JOSEPH PERRON BARNES in our Firm in China CEASES from This Date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1877. ja31

### NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, September 23, 1877.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS. Hongkong, December 29, 1877.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. V. VERNON SHAW. Hongkong, November 1, 1877. my1

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port, under the Style or Firm, WEST POINT IRON WORKS, ENGINEERS and BOILERMAKERS, by

WILLIAM DUNPHY & Co., Late Manager of the NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Hongkong.

WM. DUNPHY. Hongkong, December 10, 1877. ja10

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PARCELS EXPRESS AGENCY, in connection with WHEATLEY & Co., LONDON. Packages Received for transmission to Great Britain by each P. & O. Mail; Charges can be Collected either here or in England. The following particulars of Packages are required—Contents, Value, Address of Consignee, and whether Insurance be desired.

SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.—Orders Received and Promptly Executed, for Books, Scientific Instruments, and European Goods of any Description.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th January instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing a Director and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, January 2, 1878. ja25

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of January instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, January 2, 1878. ja25

### HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hotel on FRIDAY, the 25th January instant, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts.

By Order of the Board of Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary. Hongkong, January 4, 1878. ja25

### HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of January instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary. Hongkong, January 4, 1878. ja25

### THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary. Hongkong, September 15, 1877. ap1

### G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, August 20, 1877. fe30

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. W. C. EASTLACK will Commence Practice in Hongkong, on the 20th Instant.

Hongkong, January 15, 1878.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he has Returned, and is now ready to receive Patients.

Hongkong, November 22, 1877.

## NOTICE.

DR. STOUT expects to Leave the Colony PERMANENTLY about the 20th of January, 1878.

Hongkong, December 22, 1877.

## W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

SHANGHAI, January 7th, 1878.

IN Accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of July 5th, 1877, the Directors have declared a Dividend to Shareholders of Taels 40 50 per Share for the fiscal Year ending the 30th September, 1877, and a further Dividend of Taels 10 50 per Share, being interest on Shareholders' Capital at the Rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, for the quarter ending December, 1877.

The above Dividends (Taels 60 per Share) will be Payable on the 15th Instant, at the Office of the Secretaries to Shareholders of record on the 10th Instant.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 15th Instant, inclusive.

Persons collecting Dividends for absent Shareholders are requested to exhibit their Powers of Attorney for registry at this Office.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries. ja24

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW. The Steamship "YAMOOA," Capt. J. E. PUNHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, January 18, 1878. ja23

### FOR YOKOHAMA.

The British Steamer "LORNE," shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELOCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 17, 1878.

### FOR YOKOHAMA & HIGO.

The Steamship "GALLEY OF LORNE," expected from Singapore, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, January 10, 1878.

### THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS AND PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## Intimations.

### THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at Half-past 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 15th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, January 13, 1878. fe15

## ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th Instant at Messrs DODD & Co.'s Offices, the following RESOLUTIONS were carried:—

1. That the affairs of the said DODD & Co. shall be Liquidated by arrangement, and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANKS CHOMLEY be, and he is hereby appointed Trustee.

3. That H. ABENBROTH and EDMUND PEE be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY, Trustee for the Estate of DODD & Co. Amoy, January 14, 1878.

### OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th Instant, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators. Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

### THURSDAY,

the 24th January, 1878, at Noon, The British Bark "ALPHINGTON," of 326 Tons Register, or of about 8,000 piculs Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyd's special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1866, Classed 12 years A. 1. at Lloyd's and continued in 1868 A. 1. for 8 years.

She was Remotalled over Felt in London in July, 1875.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, January 17, 1877. ja24

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON







POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 3 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or Marseilles, Brindisi	Via Suez, or Aden, Brindisi
Letters, —	22	26
Registration, —	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10

Aspinwall, Panama:—

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
	18	34	38	
	None.	None.	None.	None.
	4	4	6	8
	6	8	10	

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
	12	16	20	
	8	12	12	
	2	4	6	
	4	6	8	

Bahamas, Hayti:—

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
	14	34	38	
	None.	None.	None.	None.
	4	4	6	
	6	8	10	

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
	16	34	38	
	None.	None.	None.	None.
	4	4	6	
	6	8	10	

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
	16	34	38	
	None.	None.	None.	None.
	4	4	6	
	6	8	10	

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
	26	34	38	
	6	4	6	
	8	4	6	
	12	8		

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.  
† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
	2	8	2	
	4	8	2	
	8	8	4	

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, —

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Port of China, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, —

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
	8	8	4	

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—  
1. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other topics, with or without advertisement.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.  
3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.  
4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, the bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so

as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post, and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to those alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, Egypt, must not exceed 12 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.16 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—  
Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 29.  
Leave Batavia, Oct. 12. Dec. 13.  
Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 13.

Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12.  
Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18.  
Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mail exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Preparation of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

For Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Gunners, Boatmen, or Carpenter.

correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—  
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.  
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.  
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia, with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—  
In the S. W. Monsoon.  
The English Mail.  
The French Mail.  
In the N. E. Monsoon.  
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post, as it should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; and any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered, and thus to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted, are retained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—  
1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.  
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs., with out intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 6 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts

to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have been paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the value of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will, in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama; however, in either direction, Money Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama; Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £2.....18 cents.  
" £5.....36  
" £7.....54  
" £10.....72  
Local Money Orders.  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30  
" 100.....45

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (Christian name) there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, Jan. 18, 1878.

money will be forfeited. When the  
er is once paid no further claim can be  
obtained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice  
relative to it has been received.



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *A*, near the Kowloon shore *K*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *C*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- Section. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to Boat Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>							
Amoy	Brit.	Drewes	876	Jan. 8	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Campana	Brit.	Wharton	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong	Salmon	Repairing
Caribbea	Brit.	Wharton	986	Dec. 19	Man Hing Chan	Salmon	To-morrow
Ossandra	Ger.	Langer	937	Jan. 14	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salmon	To-day
Emerald	Brit.	Cullen	395	Jan. 17	J. Y. V. Shaw	Salmon	Tug Flying
Fame	Brit.	Stopani	117	Dec. 23	H. K. & W. P. Dock Co.	Salmon	K'loon Dock
Flintshire	Brit.	Thomas	1243	Dec. 23	H. K. & W. P. Dock Co.	Salmon	K'loon Dock
Keinchow	Brit.	Smith	1104	Jan. 14	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Malacca	Brit.	Smith	1060	Jan. 12	Stemmen & Co.	Yokohama	K'loon Dock
Marcel	Brit.	Broder	359	Oct. 18	Remedios & Co.	Yokohama	K'loon Dock
Mariveles	Brit.	Punchard	864	Jan. 18	W. O. S. & Co.	Yokohama	K'loon Dock
Namoa	Brit.	Motale	3700	Jan. 30	Remedios & Co.	Yokohama	K'loon Dock
Oceanic	Brit.	Goyenchesa	500	Jan. 30	Remedios & Co.	Yokohama	K'loon Dock
Pansy	Brit.	Hopkins	433	Jan. 30	Remedios & Co.	Yokohama	K'loon Dock
Rajasthanhar	Brit.	Roberts	714	Dec. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Sea Gull	Brit.	Drage	478	Jan. 18	Chinese	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Sin Naning	Brit.	Schultz	783	Jan. 18	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
W. Cores de Vries	Brit.	Schultz	559	Nov. 22	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Yangtze	Brit.	S. Ashton	651	Jan. 18	Remedios & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Zamboanga	Brit.	Arranguran	1460	Jan. 18	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Zanzibar	Brit.	Fox	1460	Jan. 18	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>							
Abernyte	Brit.	Ongours	728	Jan. 18	Order	Salmon	Cleared
Ada Wilew	Brit.	Wilew	558	Nov. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Adelina & Marianne	Brit.	Dahl	300	Jan. 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Alden Besse	Brit.	Noyes	842	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Alphington	Brit.	Cunningham	328	Sept. 6	Wielor & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Amie Florence	Brit.	Johnson	657	Dec. 8	Borneo Co., Limited	Salmon	Cleared
Angelo	Brit.	Barbeyron	447	Jan. 14	Carlowitz & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Anna	Brit.	Jessen	447	Jan. 14	Carlowitz & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Annie Lortay	Brit.	Gales	763	Dec. 4	Russell & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Annie M. Small	Brit.	Packer	455	Dec. 10	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Annie S. Hall	Brit.	Nelson	455	Dec. 10	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Antipodes	Brit.	Wright	602	Jan. 16	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Asseni	Brit.	Wandel	285	Dec. 4	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
B. F. Watson	Brit.	Hawkins	993	Nov. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Bochoven	Brit.	Haje	840	Nov. 28	Melchers & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Brabant	Brit.	Hudleston	394	Dec. 17	Russell & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Carl Ritter	Brit.	Bate	1379	Oct. 26	Meyer & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Ceres	Brit.	Lausen	589	Jan. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Charlotte Andrews	Brit.	Specht	420	Jan. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Charter Oak	Brit.	Beattie	353	Nov. 30	Rozario & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Clithrum	Brit.	Staples	993	Oct. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
City of Halifax	Brit.	Shrewsbury	1884	Sept. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Clara	Brit.	Evans	860	Dec. 24	Meyer & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Cornwall	Brit.	Chalmers	938	Nov. 7	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Cornwall	Brit.	Vincent	150	Sept. 26	Insurance Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Dauphin	Brit.	Lehmanns	836	Jan. 8	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
E. von Beaulieu	Brit.	Schneider	836	Jan. 8	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Falcon	Brit.	Tozer	788	Dec. 23	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Fanny	Brit.	Barry	318	Jan. 12	Carlowitz & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Fergus-Balaugh	Brit.	Deggerson	318	Jan. 12	Carlowitz & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Ferdinand	Brit.	Hilde	240	Dec. 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Flodden	Brit.	Fraser	337	Nov. 30	Wielor & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Florentia	Brit.	Potterson	449	Dec. 20	Tak Mee	Salmon	Cleared
G. H. Wuppertal	Brit.	Diedrichsen	538	Jan. 16	Carlowitz & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Gloria	Brit.	Romney	315	Jan. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Gloria	Brit.	McEachern	456	Dec. 2	H. Kier & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Glenfuir	Brit.	Lang	472	Dec. 22	Ohness	Salmon	Cleared
Glory	Brit.	Thompson	550	Nov. 14	Tak Mee	Salmon	Cleared
Golden Spur	Brit.	Farrell	656	Dec. 22	Meyer & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Great Admiral	Brit.	Thompson	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Helene	Brit.	Volquardsen	872	Dec. 17	Wielor & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Herbert Black	Brit.	Treat	673	Jan. 16	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Hermann	Brit.	Peus	453	Dec. 17	Meyer & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Humboldt	Brit.	Stoll	530	Dec. 24	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Ionian	Brit.	Cave	873	Nov. 24	Landstein & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Jalo	Brit.	Moberg	1336	Dec. 31	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Jessie Jameson	Brit.	Nickerson	842	Dec. 15	Butterfield & Swire	Salmon	Cleared
Julia A. Brown	Brit.	Windt	268	Dec. 15	Stemmen & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Jurgen	Brit.	Rook	690	Jan. 12	Order	Salmon	Cleared
Kakla	Brit.	Giese	580	Dec. 8	Rozario & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Kate Watson	Brit.	Meihonas	380	Jan. 6	Carlowitz & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Mario Charlotte	Brit.	Guliboux	425	Nov. 25	Carlowitz & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Marion	Brit.	Howes	266	Dec. 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
May	Brit.	Plumley	237	Jan. 14	Olyphant & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
May Queen	Brit.	Prior	472	Dec. 7	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Mignon	Brit.	Soule	484	Dec. 7	Captain	Salmon	Cleared
Montara	Brit.	Ravakilde	74	Jan. 14	Tak Mee	Salmon	Cleared
Morning Star	Brit.	Michaelson	570	Jan. 8	Melchers & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Nagara	Brit.	Wigbensen	920	Dec. 28	Ohness	Salmon	Cleared
Norseman	Brit.	Tarek	711	Jan. 6	Wielor & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Northern Star	Brit.	Wortley	2394	Oct. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Oneida	Brit.	Blaje	892	Jan. 15	Stemmen & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Papa	Brit.	Latus	276	Dec. 17	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Phaeton	Brit.	Schoel	576	Jan. 6	Wielor & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Quadrup	Brit.	Barnaby	826	Jan. 4	Captain	Salmon	Cleared
Rapid	Brit.	Bunte	429	Jan. 5	Tek-mee Hop-kee	Salmon	Cleared
Rena Boettcher	Brit.	Schultz	898	Dec. 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Rubicon	Brit.	Timmsen	204	Jan. 17	Meyer & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Samoa	Brit.	Bryant	395	Nov. 8	Russell & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
St. Anne	Brit.	Francols	286	Nov. 26	Carlowitz & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
St. Idoue	Brit.	Durand	388	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Sully	Brit.	Bara	387	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Sumatra	Brit.	Olough	1090	Sept. 11	Russell & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Tartar	Brit.	Kaemena	654	Dec. 27	Melchers & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Tay Watt	Brit.	Williams	60	Dec. 27	Captain	Salmon	Cleared
Tutulla	Brit.	Loser	535	Jan. 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Vega	Brit.	Northred	500	Jan. 12	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Velocity	Brit.	Martin	802	Dec. 22	Melchers & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Vesta	Brit.	Dicks	289	Nov. 21	Borneo Co., Limited	Salmon	Cleared
Vicomte Moluff	Brit.	Wright	534	Dec. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
W. E. Gladstone	Brit.	Gallihan	619	Jan. 8	Wielor & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Warrior	Brit.	Baumann	619	Jan. 8	Wielor & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
<b>WEAMPOA</b>							
Ambro	Brit.	Brown	973	Jan. 13	Meyer & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Charles Moresau	Brit.	Quatrosou	352	Jan. 13	Landstein & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Christine	Brit.	Wildfang	541	Jan. 16	Ohness	Salmon	Cleared
Formosa	Brit.	Schwer	282	Jan. 14	Melchers & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Kronprinzessell	Brit.	Hansen	843	Dec. 24	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Salmon	Cleared
Kamar	Brit.	Miller	1060	Jan. 18	Captain	Salmon	Cleared
<b>CANTON</b>							
Chien-lin	Brit.	Orr	798	Jan. 18	Stemmen & Co.	Salmon	Cleared

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Atalanta	6	French	Iron-clad (flag-ship)	3389	12	450	Jan. 8	Gallet
Atalante	6	British	gunboat	6034	14	800	Dec. 10	F. Dufant
Chien-lin	6	Chinese	gunboat	80	5	20	Jan. 18	Walker
Chop-sai	6	Chinese	gunboat	200	3	100	Jan. 18	Walker
Curlew	6	British	gun vessel	474	3	180	Dec. 11	E. J. Church
Fly	6	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Nov. 20	M. McNeill
Gowler	6	British	gun vessel	484	4	120	Dec. 18	O. E. D. Wilcox
Lapwing	6	British	gun vessel	774	8	160	Dec. 9	W. G. Scott
La Hogue	6	French	man-of-war	1246	...	...	Jan. 8	M. Galesche
Levenant	6	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	Dec. 6	R. H. Napier
Nesam	6	British	surveying vessel	877	4	150	Nov. 30	C. P. Tuck
Springer	6	British	gun vessel	408	2	80	Nov. 30	Commodore Watson
Victor Emmanuel	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	...	Jan. 18	Commodore Watson
Yankee	6	British	dispatch vessel	580	2	80	Jan. 18	Commodore Watson

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 19, 1878.

At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Name.
Bacon, English, . . lb.	500 —	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . .	300 250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, new, . .	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, .	150 140	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . catty	130 120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . .	140 130	燒牛肉
" Soup, . .	90 80	湯肉
" Steak, . .	140 130	牛腩
Bullocks' Brains, . . per set	60 50	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	275 250	牛脚
" " corned, . .	320 300	鹹牛脚
" Head, . .	500 400	牛頭
" Heart, . .	140 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . catty	130 120	牛肩
" Feet, . . each	40 30	牛脚
" Kidneys, . .	60 50	牛腰
" Tail, . .	100 80	牛尾
" Liver, . . catty	80 60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50 40	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500 400	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	300 280	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . .	180 160	金華火腿
" English, . .	350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . .	180 160	羊排骨
" Leg, . .	180 160	羊腩
" Shoulder, . .	140 130	羊手
" Liver, . .	180 120	羊肝
Pigs' Chittlings, . . catty	60 50	豬臟
" Feet, . .	100 90	豬脚
" Fry, . .	110 100	豬頭
" Head, . .	80 70	豬心
" Heart, . . each	50 40	豬腰
" Kidneys, . .	70 60	豬肝
" Liver, . . lb.	110 100	豬脾
Pork, Chop, . . catty	140 130	鹹猪肉
" Corned, . .	140 130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . .	140 130	鹹猪肉
" Fat or Lard, . .	120 110	豬油
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	350 320	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . each	80 80	羊心
" Kidneys, . .	60 50	羊腰
Sucking Pigs, . .	1500 1000	豬仔
Sweet Bread, . . catty	180 180	牛核
Veal, . . catty	140 130	牛仔肉
<b>Poultry.</b>		
Capon, . . catty	160 160	雞
Ducks, . . catty	110 100	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . dos.	100 —	鴨蛋
" Duck, . .	100 —	鴨蛋
Fowls, . . catty	180 150	雞
Geese, . .	180 120	鴨
Partridges, . . each	300 250	鴨
Pheasants, Canton, live pair	\$1.50 1.25	省城山雞
Pigeons, . . each	150 140	白鴿
Quail, . .	90 80	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, .	600 500	省城家兔
Snipes, . . each	120 110	沙追
Teal, . .	170 160	水鴨仔
Turkeys, Cook, . catty	400 350	火鴨公
" Hen, . .	320 300	火鴨公
Wild Duck, . . each	300 —	火鴨公
<b>Fish.</b>		
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	400 300	肚魚乾
Bream, . . catty	90 80	鯽魚
Catfish, . .	100 90	鯰魚
Codfish, Salt, . .	200 180	鹹魚
Crabs, . .	200 100	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . .	100 80	墨魚
Dace, . .	100 90	土鯪魚
Dog Fish, . .	60 50	跌倒沙
Dory, . .	130 120	芒魚
Eels, Congor, . .	60 50	海鰻
" Yellow, . .	200 180	黃鰻
File Fish, . .	90 80	刺皮洋
Fresh Fish, Large, . .	150 130	大鮮魚



## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"  
19th January, 1878.

Sir,—The remarks of H. E. the Governor at St. Paul's College are worthy of attention.

His Excellency is right in supposing that no party in the Colony will disapprove of his presence at the distribution of prizes at St. Paul's College, but I contend that he is quite wrong in his references to the educational parties in Hongkong and to the state of things in England.

There is no party in Hongkong who believe they "can best educate" their children by sending them to England. All the schools in Hongkong that are worked under the Grant-in-aid scheme are schools in which a religious education is given.

Four hours each day must be devoted to secular teaching, but there are school hours enough for religious and secular teaching, and both are given thoroughly.

In the Central School there is no religious teaching, but this school is not the school of any party, it is the school of the Government of Hongkong.

Former Governors of Hongkong found that they could not support and carry on a denominational and yet call it a Government school, and I should not be surprised to learn that Governor Hennessy has by this time come to the same conclusion.

It is not correct to say that in England "every education party receives its fair proportion of the public funds." The policy for concurrent endowment for educational purposes is dead. The Board schools at home are practically secular schools established by the various local authorities; and denominational schools of all classes are rapidly giving way before them.

This is the real condition of affairs, and in my opinion the present arrangement is the best possible.

It is the duty of the Government to educate the people. It is not the duty of the Government to teach religion either in the schools or in the churches.

I am,  
Yours faithfully,  
J. C. E.

## China.

SHANGHAI.  
(Courier.)

The Master of the *Rajasthanian* states that on passing the anchorage West of Matsou, communication was had with the *barque B. Aymer*. The latter vessel, which was from Manila with a cargo of timber, had put into the above place through stress of weather, having lost all sails and being short of provisions. It had been there twelve days, refitting, but expected to leave shortly.

## (News.)

Intelligence has been received of the advance of the Chinese expeditionary force in Kashgaria, as far as the cities of Aken and Ush Turian, which they had occupied. Hakim Khan Tur, who held possession of these places in his struggle to wrest the sovereignty of Kashgaria from Kuli Beg, is believed to have surrendered them to the advancing Chinese.

General Julius Stahel, who arrived about a week ago from Japan, where he had been fulfilling the duty of Consul for the United States, was yesterday (Jan. 10th) formally sworn in as Vice-Consul General of Shanghai, and we understand that, as the Hon. G. G. Wilby Wells is likely soon to leave Shanghai, he will, in the course of a few days, take charge of the United States Consulate-General until further notice. The ability and uniform courtesy displayed by Mr. Wells as Consul-General, during his brief stay here, have won for him many friends, and his departure will be regretted. Some of his duties have been of the most unenviable nature, but he appears to have discharged them with discretion and firmness.

We commend to our readers' perusal the narrative, which we print below, of General Liu Kintang's dashing advance into Kashgaria, in pursuit of the retreating Chief Bayan Hu. We are familiar with Special Correspondents' reports of European warfare, but a report by a Chinese Viceroy of the operations of troops in Central Asia is a novelty; and the Chung-tung memorial is really in every way worth perusal. The Chinese General's rapid advance will excite as much admiration as surprise. But as he is now (at Ush), some 700 miles from Turin, which is itself nearly an equal distance beyond the Great Wall, it does appear as though he stood in terrible danger of being cut off, if Kuli Beg has one-tenth of the power or energy of his late father.

As has been already mentioned, the North-German Consulate at Shanghai has been raised to the rank of a Consulate-General; and Mr. Lueder has received the new appointment. We understand that Dr. Krauel, who has been officiating here for Mr. Lueder during the last six months, will go home on leave, on the 15th instant, after a stay of nearly five years in China as Consul at Foochow, Amoy, and Shanghai.

We hear that natives, supposed to reside at Woonung, are carrying out Shen Pao-cheng's wish for the removal of the telegraph wires from the site of the late Shanghai and Woonung Railway, in a very practical manner. On Tuesday or Wednesday, some hundreds of yards, and on Friday night more than two miles in length of the wire, were stolen, and successfully carried away, as is believed, in boats.

## WANCHOW.

The Taoist has declined to allow the export of copper cash intended for another Chinese port. A foreign merchant desiring to forward a remittance in this coin by a foreign vessel then on the berth for Ningpo, sent in his bond in the ordinary way to be stamped; this the Taoist refused to do, thus prohibiting the shipment. We have reason to believe that K. H. is acting in opposition to advice coming from a source who would have thought likely to influence him, simply replying that the supply of other articles of export may always be adjusted to suit external wants without interfering with or stinting the local requirements, whereas this is not the case with copper cash, which, once sent away, never returns (sic), and cannot be re-purchased in any other way, he entirely pooh-poohs any allusion to the treaty which, it would seem, he assumes is completely set aside by the arguments he has advanced. In this instance, the foreign loss is two-fold, as the vessel loses her freight and has to take ballast in lieu, and

of course the merchant is foiled in his commercial attempt. We understand that protest and claim for loss has been duly noted, and that this matter has followed the preceding ones to the proper quarters.

It is snowing here to day, and the weather is altogether unpleasant. If asked, in future, as to the meteorological attributes of Wanchow, we shall with the little Greenock boy, be able to refute the assertion as to constant rain, by the statement that "it whistles snaws."—N. C. D. News.

## TIENTSIN.

Dec. 27. The fate of the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who are brought face to face with death by this terrible famine, has come to be a problem too vast for this office Government to grapple with. One may well stand appalled at the proportions which the famine has assumed. It is estimated—and apparently with a fair degree of reliability—that there are 80,000 refugees at Tientsin now, and still they come. There is a large supply of grain both here and at Taku, but I hear doubts are expressed as to there being a sufficient quantity to meet the demand. Much of this grain, too, is in the hands of speculators, and if used for the poor must be bought at a high price.

Ten or twelve soup kitchens and cake shops, where millet gruel or steamed corn bread is served, have been opened in and around Tientsin. A new soup kitchen, just finished on the 22nd instant, ready for its inmates to enter the next day, took fire and burned up early the next morning. All the buildings of the temple in connection with which the matsheds were erected, were destroyed. This was in the city. Most of the soup kitchens are a few li distant from the city.

It is reported that at each of these convalescences, there were from 70 to 80 deaths on one cold night a few days since—the daily rate being near 30 at each. The quantity of food is reduced to the minimum; they are huddled together in matsheds as thick as they can lie on the ground, and it is impossible for it to be otherwise than that multitudes should perish.

The famine, or something else, seems to be having an influence on the troops in the employ of the Viceroy. It is said that each *liang*, or company of 500, is now being reduced to a monthly rate of ten men—all of whom are being sent to their homes in the south.

It is very cold. Much snow has fallen far to the south. We are having dark, disagreeable days, but no snow.—N. C. D. News.

## Japan.

The new postal cards for transmission to foreign countries, of three, five, and six sen, respectively, and stamps of eight sen each for payment of postage to Hongkong, are now on sale at the Imperial Japanese Post Office.

Yesterday afternoon a lady was driving in a pony-carriage along Main Street, in the direction of the Creek. The occupants of the carriage were the lady driving; on the seat beside her, a native maid-servant nursing an infant; and, sitting on a little dicky behind, a betto. Opposite No. 75, by some extraordinary mischance, the dicky gave way, and fell with the betto to the ground. The pony, a spirited one, instantly took fright, and started at headlong speed up the street.

In front of No. 61, the lady was thrown out of the carriage into the muddy road, and the steed continued its career at full gallop, the child screaming with terror, and the nurse trying to pacify it and keeping her seat with truly commendable courage. The vehicle was whirled round the corner at No. 66 without touching, and at full speed cleared, one after other, the two angles in Water Street opposite Nos. 18 and 20 respectively, and, stranger still, both turns at the narrow bridge opposite the Grand Hotel; the pony continuing its gallop up the Camp Hill, near the foot of which its further progress was checked by a gentleman with sufficient courage to attempt, and a wrist strong enough to effect, a stoppage. It is a satisfaction to be able to add that none of the occupants of the carriage were injured. There is truth in the old belief that a special Providence watches over children in danger.

With reference to the loss of the Danish schooner *Caroline*, we learn that the Japanese Government have notified the Danish Consul that instructions have been issued to the local officials on the northern coast to institute careful search for traces of the missing vessel.

No more cases between Chinese parties will be heard in the Saibansho now, but will go before the Chinese Consul. The one reported in another column will be adjudicated in the native court, as it had been commenced there long before the arrival of the Chinese functionaries.

Charcoal fumes are to the full as dangerous in the use of those who do not know how to utilize heat without creating mephitis, as Lytkov's Vril force would be in the hands of those who are not of the "Coming Race." In a telegram on 10th Dec. 1877, the Danish Consul, on going to bed, to create warmth, had two *Abakos* well charged with lighted charcoal put in his room. Two Japanese servants were sleeping on mats in the same apartment. Mr. Goudarean, the proprietor of the house, was passing it at ten o'clock yesterday morning, when he heard such a noise as is only produced by the terrible death-rattle. He called a Japanese servant and had the door of the tenement broken open. Entering, he found that the atmosphere of the chamber was stifling, composed, probably, in most part of carbonic acid gas thrown off by the charcoal. One of the two Japanese servants was apparently lifeless, half way between her mat and the door, which she had tried, in the first access of asphyxia, to reach and open; the other, lying in no better condition, lying as she had first sunk to rest. The foreigner was in what might have been, but for timely succour, his death agony. Energetic measures were resorted to; a strong solution of vinegar was administered with the result that the male patient was restored to consciousness within twenty minutes. Of the two females one only recovered after patient treatment for more than three hours; and the other this morning, or after being in a state of coma for upwards of twenty hours.

WAR NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
London, Dec. 15.—The *Port's* leading editorial says:—It is understood that the British Cabinet yesterday had before them a circular from the Porte, intimating its willingness to accept the mediation of Europe. The Porte asserts that the guarantees for good government furnished by the Constitution are far more advantageous than the establishment of Autonomous

States, which can only lead to the disintegration of the Empire. The *Port*, however, considers that there are no present prospects of the acceptance of mediation, as Germany is hostile thereto, and any offer on the part of England is not likely to be well received by Russia.

London, Dec. 16.—The *Observer* states that it has reason to believe that the Turkish Circular was despatched at the instance of England. The *Scotsman's* London correspondent says it is understood that the English Government does not wish to act without the concurrence of other Powers. It is most anxious to avoid complications which might lead to unpleasantness with Russia.

Constantinople, Dec. 16.—It is reported that England has sounded Russia as to the conditions of peace. The Porte, however, has been informed that Russia desired Turkey to negotiate directly with her, and the mediation would only make the terms harder.

The peace party seems to be gaining ground somewhat. There is great discontent among the population at Stambul. Seditious placards are frequently found.

Feth, Dec. 16.—A public meeting of from 6,000 to 8,000 persons has adopted resolutions that the Government should resist, even, if necessary, with arms, the further extension of the power of Russia. The President of the Ministry refused to receive a deputation from the meeting, as it was accompanied by a crowd. The crowd becoming disorderly, the police cleared the street.

Constantinople, Dec. 16.—Several of the Powers have already acknowledged the receipt of the Porte's Circular. The tone of Italy's reply is very conciliatory and friendly. It says that Italy will endeavour to have steps taken, in concert with other Powers, for the purpose of offering mediation.

Layard, British Ambassador, denies that he has sounded the Porte as to the conditions of peace. It is said that each *liang*, or company of 500, is now being reduced to a monthly rate of ten men—all of whom are being sent to their homes in the south.

There is no foundation for the report that the Russian Minister at Copenhagen was negotiating with Denmark with a view to proposing Prince Waldemar or Prince John of Glücksberg for ruler of Bulgaria.

The Russian Minister of Finances has notified the loan contractors that he has determined not to receive the second instalment of the war loan, amounting to fifteen million marks, the option of refusing which he has reserved.

London, Dec. 17.—A rumor was current in Constantinople on Sunday that Osman Pasha was dead. This report was not credited yesterday, as no information can reach Constantinople from Bucharest, and the latest advices from Bucharest mention nothing amiss with Osman.

The Telegraph this morning asserts that despatches have reached London from Bucharest, that Osman has poisoned himself, and that it was believed that he was actuated by the Mahomedan's horror of amputation, which the surgeons informed him was necessary. The story is still doubtful.

A special from Constantinople asserts that Osman has telegraphed to his family that his wounds are progressing well.

London, Dec. 17.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Germany has replied to the Turkish note that German participation in mediation depends upon Russia's consenting to parity. The *North German Gazette* and the *National Gazette* concur in declaring that the Powers will not listen to Turkey's appeal.

London, Dec. 17.—The Bears on the Stock Exchange are circulating rumors, probably groundless, that Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, and Marquis Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, have resigned. Greece has resolved to adhere to a peace policy.

General Petrovich, the Montenegrin commander, has been summoned to take charge of the forces sent to Novi Bazar to effect a junction with the Serbians.

The reported suicide or death from any cause of Osman Pasha is officially denied from Bucharest.

Bucharest, Dec. 17.—Colonel Wellesley, British military attaché, says: Osman Pasha had less than 30,000 men at Plevna, and in his sortie lost 6,000 killed. The wounded must have been 8,000 more.

Ezerov, Dec. 17.—Two Russian divisions are moving to cut Turkish communications with Trebizond and attack Ezerov from the north.

London, Dec. 18.—Morning.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs: Turkey's first pacific effort may be regarded as a failure. Germany hinted that treating directly with Russia would be the shortest way of coming to an understanding. It seems that when the note was first mentioned, the Austro-Germany replied that it could not hold out any hope of successful negotiation on such a basis.

Constantinople, Dec. 17.—It is generally believed here that the Porte's appeal for the mediation of the Powers will have no result. Layard, the British Ambassador, has informed the Turkish Government that England will continue to observe neutrality.

Constantinople, Dec. 17.—France has replied to the Turkish note. The terms of her reply are almost identical with those of Italy.

It is said that the Porte has decided to grant fuller autonomy to Orsle to allay discontent in that island.

Bucharest, Dec. 17.—It is known to many that the Czar was privately warned last August that if Russia entered on a second campaign it would be impossible to restrain England from hostile action. Influential Russians consider the present moment highly favorable for direct negotiations between Russia and Turkey.

London, Dec. 17.—While Lord Derby and another gentleman were driving at Tunbridge Wells yesterday, the horses attached to the carriage becoming frightened ran away. The coachman was instantly killed, but Lord Derby and his companion escaped with a slight shaking.

Rome, Dec. 17.—The Court of Appeals has sentenced the publisher of the *Oratorio Romano*, the daily organ of the Vatican and clerical party, to six months' imprisonment for libel against the ministers of the Italian Free Church.

London, Dec. 17.—A telegram from St. Petersburg, of a semi-official character, says: The statement that Germany and Austria had refused Turkey's request for mediation produced a favorable impression. The universal sentiment is that, considering the great sacrifices Russia has made, peace on the conditions foreshadowed in the Porte's circular would be illusory, and

that the questions which brought about this sanguinary war must be definitely and exhaustively solved.

London, Dec. 17.—A Cabinet council was held to-day. It is believed that the object of the meeting was to further consider questions in connection with the Porte's circular.

London, Dec. 18.—Morning.—The *Port* published the following in an official form:—"Another Cabinet council will be held to-day. The serious aspect of foreign affairs engages the constant attention of the Ministry. It is felt that the time has arrived when momentous questions may have to be considered."

## AFTER PLEVNA?

(From a Times Correspondent.)

Vienna, 15th Nov. The war in the East has been forced by the iron grip of approaching winter into a state of comparative inactivity, and time is allowed, while Plevna still holds out, and Erzerum is supposed safe, to look round and gather some idea of what the real situation of affairs may be from a military point of view. But it is necessary to argue from some reasonable premises, and at present the most reasonable seem to be that in the end, either in a few weeks, or in early spring, Osman, and his heroic army will be driven from the lines which their defence has made memorable, and that the Russian Army thus liberated may be in a position to make a serious advance into Thrace and Macedonia.

It is on this advance that there appears to be a great amount of misconception, and notably on the subject of Adrianople; first, as to its power of resistance; secondly, as to its importance to Turkey strategically; and lastly, as to the weight its loss might have in securing concessions from Turkey as the price of peace.

To follow the argument step by step we must return to Plevna, which, we will say, in the early spring of next year no longer details almost the whole Russian power from any other operations. As the general idea among all military authorities seems to be that the Russians will neither waste the time nor have the power to besiege and capture successively such places as Plevna, Silistria, Shumla, and Varna, we can only suppose they will detach a force sufficiently large to make each of these formidable places, and that in their advance into Thrace they will have the uncomfortable sense of insecurity which such a condition of affairs must entail.

However, we will concede that this is found practicable, Plevna fallen, Orkhanli passed, Suleiman with his army compelled to remain in one of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. We will suppose further that Zimmerman has overwhelmed the army before him, and that he can assist in making Varna, or even detach sufficient of his 40,000 men to pass between Shumla and Varna and seize on the Silivro Pass of the Balkans. In the meanwhile, the main army of Russia has divided into two columns—the one marches to Sofia, the other on Gabrova. Rouff is driven from his almost unassailable positions flanking the Schipka road, and the other passes—which are only fit for infantry—the Khaini, and the Fordyke, have been forced. We will now take a bird's-eye view of the situation.

On the fertile plains of Roumelia lying between the lesser Balkans and the river Maritza there is a great Russian army forming part of a curve, with its left flank resting on the Balkans, whose passes are safe and closed against all attack by the Turkish armies issuing from the beleaguered fortresses of the Quadrilateral in Bulgaria. Its right stretches out towards the chanees on the road from Eski Zera to Chipran or Karabunar, and thus secures the junction with the column which has gone round via Sofia, and which having swept the Turkish forces out of Philippopolis completes the other part of the curve which is to close round Adrianople. Now, the next question to consider is what kind of country lies before them, and what resistance a Turkish army from Constantinople might offer. The country before them as far as Adrianople is for all practical purposes an uninterrupted plain. At no place does the river Maritza, which lies lengthways along their road with some turns and twists, present any obstacle. The only position capable of any resistance worth speaking of would be Tirmova-Samany, on the Maritza, which is the junction of the Yamboli and Tartar Bazarjik Railways. But this position could be easily outflanked by a movement on Hermeton or Mustafa Pasha.

So far as the railway in Roumelia is concerned, I think it is pretty safe to predict that it will be of no possible use to the Russians. I have heard military men say over and over again that the railroad in the East is that it is one of the worst—any opinion, however, I advance with every wish to be corrected, if any reasons can be advanced against it. Of course, in mountainous and impassable countries the railroad may often be the best; but in the plains of Roumelia it certainly is not. Good country roads traverse these plains in all directions, and from early spring to late autumn are practicable for any kind of wheels. On the other hand, to drag artillery and ammunition wagons over half-buried sleepers and broken-down culverts, or to get them over bridges where the sleepers lie uncovered on the top of longitudinal beams, is no easy work. Nor could the Russian count on selling any rolling stock, for it is not probable the railway companies would leave any carriages or engines where they were likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, especially as they would incur the risk of these carriages and engines being destroyed by the Turks if they had not removed them to the central depots, Adrianople or Constantinople. That this particular duty of destroying railway plant is most grateful to a Turk I had an opportunity of observing at Kustendji, when great pressure had to be brought to bear on the Pasha in command of that part of the Dobrudja in order to prevent him from wantonly and unjustifiably destroying the property of the Kustendji and Tchernavoda Railway Company when it clearly was not his duty. It was with difficulty he was brought to reason and made to forego the childish pleasure of seeing the extensive warwheels, depots, factories, and rolling stock in flames.

To return to the Russian army advancing through Roumelia. The road lies through a partial depression in the plain where the broad and shallow stream of the Maritza, with a great many small affluent, affords every facility for an army to march or encamp, where food and forage are abundant, and the climate so fine that for months the army would require no tents. At a few points the Turks might possibly offer resistance between Mustafa Pasha and

Adrianople, but I think it is very improbable they would, so that the first check the Russians would receive would be some eight or ten miles to the eastward of Adrianople, where a long line of earthworks had been made. But by this time it is only reasonable to suppose that the Turks could have assembled a garrison sufficient for the outer line and for Adrianople itself, and I have it as the opinion of a most competent military authority, who was with me in Adrianople last summer, that the lines of Adrianople are extremely strong. I think he himself is extremely strong. I think he estimated the force required as a most effective garrison for Adrianople at 25,000 to 30,000 men. It is in the last degree improbable that Turkey could be reduced to such straits that she could not muster this force. This military authority to whom I have referred was during our stay in Adrianople permitted in his official capacity to make the most minute and careful examination of the whole of the defences of the neighbourhood, and even at that time provisions for eight months for an army of not less than 40,000 men were officially reported to be in the place. Allowing a large margin for the ordinary misstatements of population, these provisions can hardly be supposed to be less than half that amount.

Now, Adrianople is not only in immediate connexion by rail with the capital and the Gulf of Enos, but would have in its rear a wheat-growing country, the crops of which would be ready by June, unequalled in the world, while to the rear of that again come the vast uncultivated plains which would produce enough hay to feed the Cavalry of the whole Empire. I am not at liberty to specify the particular spot where I saw sufficient hay stored for 20,000 horses for six months, but it must be known to any traveller on the line between Constantinople and Adrianople; and it must be borne in mind that on these vast plains Cavalry will perform conspicuous service in any future campaign. But, apart from the power of resistance which Adrianople offers to an advancing army, there is the other misconception to which I alluded—namely, its importance to Turkey strategically. Even supposing Adrianople is captured by a regular siege, an assault, or a coup de main, what then?

Adrianople in itself, except as a place which the Russians would not like to leave in their rear, is in reality of no strategic importance to Turkey. It is difficult to see how any city set down in the middle of an enormous plain country can be. It neither guards a pass, nor insures a road, it cannot protect of itself the railway twenty miles away from its own station, it can neither supply troops to another distant city, nor receive supplies. Therefore, I asked, why do we find so much importance attached to the capture of Adrianople? A glance at the map will show that Adrianople is only more important than Philippopolis because it happens to be so many miles nearer the capital. It has no more to do with protecting the railway junction below it where two lines branch off the Enos, and so to Gallipoli, and to Constantinople, than Reading, if fortified, would protect London and Portsmouth; in fact, much less, the distances in the former case being so much greater, and consequently, the defence weaker; however, as we are promised such great things next year from the Russian army, and as we are all rather inclined to think the Turks are nearly pined out, for argument sake we will imagine Adrianople fallen by next June.

The Russian army has now got as far as in that disastrous war in which such a dreadful disease broke out among them that they were decimated in a short time, but still "dictated terms of peace" and retired. If there is any one thing more sure than another, it is that the Turks have no intention of permitting their rulers to accept any terms until they are driven to the last stage. This last stage, I am of opinion, is not arrived at by the capture of Adrianople. In one respect General Gourko's bold advance into Roumelia has been of invaluable advance to the Ottoman Empire. It has been the cause of extraordinary activity on the part of the Turkish Government in hastening forward the fortifications about Constantinople, and when I passed those lines in the early weeks of last September I was astonished to see what extraordinary progress had been made. But not only are these lines in a thorough condition of preparation, lines in comparison with which Torres Vedras was weak, but at a point where the railroad and all other country roads converge and begin to climb up out of the great Roumelian plain, a series of earthworks of almost impregnable strength has been constructed, which could hold an army in check for months. As the railway sweeps round in a great curve of many miles so that the ascent may be more gradual, one passing through a succession of low hills, presenting nothing from their base, but when a sufficient altitude is obtained they are observed to be treacherous in every possible direction, honeycombed with rifle pits, and enfilading every possible approach. The impression on the mind as the train carries one on beyond these formidable lines towards Constantinople is one of security, and the idea of the Russians "knocking at the gates of Constantinople" vanishes into moonshine. Of course, it may be opened to the Russians by a march on Gallipoli; but that is rather an awkward matter for discussion, and there are other people who would have a voice in that knotty question. Moreover, my military friend who was also at Gallipoli on a tour of inspection, thought that a very few men and a very few apaches of earth would make the place as strong as it ever was.

From Adrianople eastwards towards Constantinople, after a certain stretch of fertile land, the country becomes one vast scrubby and unprofitable plain, with occasional hills of 200 ft. or 300 ft. high. This plain is in many places covered by a strong growth of arbutus and stunted ilex, such as may be seen for terminable miles flanking the railway between Leghorn and Rome on the Maritime Line. Roads are plentiful, or rather tracks; but water is scarce; and after the Maritza bends away to the south streams become rare and are dried up in summer. In the meanwhile every step the Russians take towards Constantinople, their communication becomes more difficult, for now they are liable to a formidable flank attack from an army advancing from the Gulf of Bourgas, supposing the Turks have one to spare. Another 50 miles further on and the land becomes almost a desert, and is quite uninhabited except by a few fever-stricken peasants, whose sole means of subsistence is a herd of ragged hungry-eyed goats. This would not be the pleasantest place for the carrying on of a protracted siege, which supplies no nearer than Adrianople upwards of 150 miles away.

In further considering the probability of

Adrianople, but I think it is very improbable they would, so that the first check the Russians would receive would be some eight or ten miles to the eastward of Adrianople, where a long line of earthworks had been made. But by this time it is only reasonable to suppose that the Turks could have assembled a garrison sufficient for the outer line and for Adrianople itself, and I have it as the opinion of a most competent military authority, who was with me in Adrianople last summer, that the lines of Adrianople are extremely strong. I think he himself is extremely strong. I think he estimated the force required as a most effective garrison for Adrianople at 25,000 to 30,000 men. It is in the last degree improbable that Turkey could be reduced to such straits that she could not muster this force. This military authority to whom I have referred was during our stay in Adrianople permitted in his official capacity to make the most minute and careful examination of the whole of the defences of the neighbourhood, and even at that time provisions for eight months for an army of not less than 40,000 men were officially reported to be in the place. Allowing a large margin for the ordinary misstatements of population, these provisions can hardly be supposed to be less than half that amount.

Now, Adrianople is not only in immediate connexion by rail with the capital and the Gulf of Enos, but would have in its rear a wheat-growing country, the crops of which would be ready by June, unequalled in the world, while to the rear of that again come the vast uncultivated plains which would produce enough hay to feed the Cavalry of the whole Empire. I am not at liberty to specify the particular spot where I saw sufficient hay stored for 20,000 horses for six months, but it must be known to any traveller on the line between Constantinople and Adrianople; and it must be borne in mind that on these vast plains Cavalry will perform conspicuous service in any future campaign. But, apart from the power of resistance which Adrianople offers to an advancing army, there is the other misconception to which I alluded—namely, its importance to Turkey strategically. Even supposing Adrianople is captured by a regular siege, an assault, or a coup de main, what then?

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WAPENTAKE.  
ALFRED TENNYSON

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

stories of the world beyond the farm. The schoolmaster, in fact, is half secretary, half steward, all servant. In a few embarrassed but pregnant words, Dr. Treisker lets me understand what humiliations, drudgeries and unkindness he had passed through in twenty years of his life. The Transvaal boer is a white Kaffir, raised above the savage in few respects, and in several beneath him. He despises the secretary, smothering his children to do the like. But at the same time, he flogs them with awful brutality upon complaint of idleness. He has reason, for he sees the full value

and knoberry. The poets were too occupied to notice, until five hundred warriors or more squatted within range of them. Then Feelpanty rose up, and a

an Africander. The old chief who  
mandated told him again and again  
fear, for he had healed their sick.  
Kasim never forgot a service. My fr

poor creatures," he replied. "I have  
provocation enough. Besides, I have  
passed through Pretoria. The same  
our Hettentat returned, bringing

ident does not anticipate an interruption of friendly relations with Mexico. policy of honest treatment and the

The friends will also pay the war cost. It is all the same to us where the money comes from."

I have a horse now by the name Jericho. He is a mare. I have seen remarkable horses before, but none so remarkable as this. I wanted a horse that could shy, and this one fills the bill. It is an idea that shying indicated spirit. I was correct, I have got one of the most spirited horses on earth. He shies

There has been a good deal of talk lately respecting the expressed willingness on the part of the Khedive of Egypt, that the American Government should become possessed of a mate to the "Cleopatra Needle" now standing solitary and alone on the coast of the Mediterranean, at Alexandria.

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A tramp sat on a doorstep back in street, tenderly caressing his head shoulders, when his "pard" came up.

"What is the matter with you, Jack?"

"I am in doubt, Henry—I am in doubt."

"In doubt? what about?"

"Well, Henry, I went into that

asked the chief. "I am laughing, my fellow," said Monsiur de Bazalac, "for what pains you are taking, and what you run, in hope of finding money by in a desk where the lawful owner can find any by day."

The *Golos* expresses its entire agreement with Prince Vasilchokoff as to the action of all the European fleet except of Russia and Turkey from the Black

The ordinary session of the United States Congress commenced on Monday, the annual Message of the President was read. It states that the permanent population of the country will remain the most important of the national interests and says that time will furnish an indication of the policy adopted in the future.

both the disposition and power to  
invasions and depredations, and the  
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## Intimations.

## ATONG,

## PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIB ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;  
and to  
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS  
OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tyne, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies. Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

## NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,  
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,  
Queen's Road East,  
HONGKONG.  
September 15, 1877.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR YOKOHAMA &amp; HIOGO.

The British Steamer  
"CAIRNSMUIR,"  
Capt. BROWN, shortly expected from SINGAPORE, will have immediate despatch as above.  
For Freight, apply to  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, January 19, 1878.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

FORMOSA, German 8-m. schooner, Capt. Schwenk.—Melchers & Co.

ANTH S. HALL, American barque, Capt. Chan, H. Nelson.—Captain.

BINKER, British ship, Captain W. Roy.—Binks.—Order.

GLIMFRAUT, British barque, Capt. Lang.—Chinsee.

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.—Melchers & Co.

R. O. RICHMOND, German ship, Captain R. O. Stolt.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

ABELINA & MARIANNE, German barque, Captain C. N. Dahl.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain Barnaby.—Captain.

TANTAR, German brig, Captain Kaemena.—Melchers & Co.

MARITA, British steamer, Capt. J. H. Broker.—Stemmen & Co.

VELOCITY, British barque, Captain R. Martin.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

ASSENTIVE, British barque, Captain Congour.—Order.

ZANDEAR, British steamer, Captain Gardner Fox.—Captain.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18, Zanzibar, British steamer, 1460, Gardner Fox, Shimonoaki Jan. 18, Rice.

—ORDER.

Jan. 19, Zambonga, Spanish str., 651, Arranguran, Amoy Jan. 18, Ballast.—R. M. Jones & Co.

Jan. 19, Rajanathankar, British str., 833, G. T. Hopkins, Shanghai Jan. 15, General.—Stemmen & Co.

Jan. 19, Freeman Clark, American ship, 1336, Jas. S. Dwight, British Columbia, Nanaimo Bay Nov. 19, Coal.—CAPTAIN.

Jan. 19, Altova, German steamer, 1179, A. Müller, Shanghai Jan. 16, Rice.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

Jan. 19, Hochung, Chinese steamer, 649, R. Peterson, Shanghai Jan. 16, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19, St. Andrew, for San Francisco.

19, Patroclus, for London, &c.

19, Holyrood, for Haiphong.

19, Charlton, for Haiphong.

19, Emerald, for Manila.

19, Yangtze, for Shanghai.

19, Chop-ah, Chi, g.b., for a cruise.

19, Ceres, for Chefoo.

19, Anne S. Hall, for Nagasaki.

19, City of Peking, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## CLEARED.

Olurum, for San Francisco.

Glory, for Tourn.

Ramon, for New York.

Cassandra, for Saigon.

Zambonga, for Haiphong.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Zambonga, from Amoy, 1 Chinese.

Per Rajanathankar, from Shanghai, 6 Chinese.

Per Freeman Clark, from Colombia, 1 Chinese.

Per Altova, from Shanghai, 4 Chinese.

Per Hochung, from Shanghai, 27 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Yangtze, for Shanghai, Means Burt and Schmitt.

Per City of Peking, for Yokohama, 1 Chinese; for San Francisco, 2 Steers, and 24 Chinese.

Per Holyrood, for Haiphong, 12 Chinese.

Per Patroclus, for Singapore, 4 Distressed Sailors.

Per Charlton, for Haiphong, 1 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer Zambonga reports: Fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer Rajanathankar reports: Strong monsoon throughout. Arrived here at 7 a.m.

The Chinese steamer Hochung reports: Mr. Shanghai 9 a.m. 19th. Fresh and

strong N.W. to N.E. winds and gloomy weather to Lamook, thence moderate and fresh Northerly wind and cloudy to port. Arrived at Hongkong 4 p.m. 19th. The British steamer Zanzibar reports: Left Shimonoaki at noon of 13th instant. Experienced strong monsoon in Formosa Channel. Arrived in Hongkong evening of 18th inst. S. S. State of Alabama arrived and anchored in Shimonoaki on morning of 13th en route for Yokohama from Nagasaki. The Zanzibar is the first British steamer that has loaded a cargo of rice at Shimonoaki.

## CARGO.

Per S. S. Geelong, sailed 17th January, 1878:—For London: from Canton, 5,625 boxes containing 118,123 lbs. 8c. Opium, 29 cases Silks; from Shanghai, 101 half-chests and 280 pkgs. Tea (particulars unknown), 149 bales Raw Silk, and 35 bales Waste Silk; from Japan, 60 bales Raw Silk. For Continent: from Canton, 60 bales Raw Silk, and 125 bales Cocoon; from Shanghai, 40 bales Raw Silk, and 1 case Silks; from Japan, 47 bales Raw Silk, and 2 cases Silks. For Boston: from Shanghai, 472 boxes, 208 half-chests and 21 pkgs. Tea (particulars unknown).

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—  
Per Cassandra, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 20th inst.

For HAIPHONG AND HANOI.—  
Per Zambonga, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 20th inst.

For SINGAPORE.—  
Per H.M.S. Fly, at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 21st inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.—  
Per Namoa, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 21st inst.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet TIGRE will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 24th inst. with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Mauritius, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle only* if they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 23rd inst.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 24th inst.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a to Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, January 10, 1878. ja24

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *Mirapora*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 31st instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 30th instant.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 31st instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with to LATE FEE of 18 cents extra to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878. ja31

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Oceanic* will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, January 19, 1878. tel

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

Goods per *Cyphrus* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## Amusement.

8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at Temperance Hall, Stanley Street.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon: The Rev. E. Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, Acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. Every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. Peter's Steamer's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 8 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 22:—

Daylight.—Namoa leaves for Coast Ports. Goods per *Mongolia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, January 24:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Sale of British barque *Alphington*. FRIDAY, January 26:—

8 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at No. 30 A, Queen's Road.

4 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. K. Hotel Co., Limited, at Hongkong Hotel.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge. THURSDAY, January 31:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, February 1:—

8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Zowen leaves for Singapore, &c. on or about this date.

SATURDAY, February 2:—

Transfer Books of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 18th February, inclusive.

FRIDAY, February 15:—

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 39, Queen's Road.

## Volume Sixth of the

## "CHINA REVIEW."

## Now Ready.

## No. III.—Vol. VI.

## OF THE

## "CHINA REVIEW"

## CONTAINS—

Imperial Confucianism.

A Visit to the Country of Gentlemen.

The Rhymes of the Shi-king.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

The Tang Kou Chi.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

On Silk-worm Oaks.

Native Literature on Chinese Porcelain.

A Chinese Advertisement.

Sandwich Words.

Distillation in China.

A Chinese Coin.

The Desert of Gobi.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Agent Office.

Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

## A. E. WATSON &amp; Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 8th inst., at No. 5, Lyceum Terrace, Mrs. ALEXANDER LAU, of a Son.

At Shanghai, on the 11th instant, the Wife of C. O. BENNETT, of a Son.

At No. 9, Seward Road, Hongkong, on the 12th inst., the Wife of GEORGE L. SKINNER, of a Son.

## DEATH.

At Shanghai General Hospital, on the 12th January, ALANSON ST. JOHN, of Norwalk, Conn.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.50 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1878.

It seems to us that Mr. Hennessy in his neat little speech yesterday at St. Paul's College did not fairly define the position and objects of those whom he termed "secularists." His Excellency's remarks might very easily lead one to conclude that secularists are an irreligious body, who, as such, object to religion being taught in schools. No greater error than this can possibly get abroad. Many of the leading secularists in England at the present moment are ardent religiousists. They are secularists in

recognising the value or necessity of the general and local administration of the country treating all denominations of religiousists on the same footing, and with perfect impartiality. This is how it happens. As Board Schools are established and supported out of rates levied on all religious parties—Roman Catholic, Church of England, Congregationalists, Latter-Day Saints, and so on *ad infinitum*—it is not regarded as right that those schools should be utilised for the propagation of any particular religious dogmas or prejudices, and as it is impossible that some half a dozen beliefs can be taught in one institution, the majority of people feel that the only solution of the difficulty is to abolish religion altogether from the school work, and make the same wholly secular—in short they become secularists.

Where numbers of Jews, Mohammedans, Buddhists, Deists, and Atheists, are to be found among the tax-payers, as in this Colony, secularists feel bound, however much it may be against their own desires, to exclude even the reading of the bible during school hours. Secularists as a body, or certainly not those who have any religious belief at all, are not opposed to the Grant-in-Aid schemes, as long as they are arranged on an equitable basis, as among all denominations, or, at least, are confined to the payment for results in secular education, and in regard to this latter point it should not be forgotten that it is not the duty of the State to teach religion. It is nonsense to speak of secularists as a party, separable from religiousists. They include some of the most eminent teachers of religion of the day, as well as the whole body of atheists and others who regard our religious creeds and observances as but wretched superstitions; they represent no party, but rather a neutrality, based on the recognition of the broad demands of fairness and impartiality, with, perhaps, some amount of respect for the religious opinions of those who differ from them. So long as the Government insists that every child shall have the means of education placed within its reach, and voluntary effort fails to supply these means, so long must we have Board Schools and secularists. To expect voluntary effort to educate the people in all places, and in accordance with the requirements of the age, even with constantly increasing grants from the State, is worse than useless; nor is it consonant with the duty or dignity either of a Government or nation that its great and important work of education should be left to charity. There was no obligation on the part of the Government to extend the work of voluntary education, and personally, we should regret to see the whole educational machinery of the country, not carried on in the name of the people and Government as it should be, but made subservient to the propagation of sectarian dogmas, or mere prejudices. We have gone quite far enough in that direction, and it is time we had a few independent schools established and maintained by the people, and not from the charitable contributions of enthusiastic sectarianists. His Excellency spoke yesterday of the British Government being, as it were, above all these differences—the struggle of denominationalists, under the educational banner, for the Government leaves and fishes. This is exactly the position of secularists; the Government is in fact a secularist. It feels the necessity of confining its attention, in dealing with voluntary schools, to secular work alone, and from schools carried on under its own name it is obliged to exclude religion altogether. Here then we had the singular anomaly yesterday of a Governor pointing out, with muchunction, in one breath, the wisdom of his Government in keeping above these differences, by its secularist principles, and, in the next, referring to the bulk of the English people, including the Government, who follow this course, as the "secularist party, who are entitled to their fair proportion of the Government educational grants." Surely Mr. Hennessy does not believe that four hours secular instruction out of say eight hours of school work is fatal to the moral excellence of youth. And yet that is made the chief ground of complaint against the Grant-in-Aid Scheme.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.  
[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (By Southern Route.)

## THE WAR.

London, 17th Jan., 1878.

Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission.

The Speech from the Throne adverts to the proposal of the Porte for mediation, and its subsequent appeal to the British Government, who agreed to enquire from the Emperor of Russia if he was prepared to entertain peace proposals.

The Emperor of Russia expressed his earnest desire to obtain peace through the good offices of England, and said he trusted this would lead to a pacific solution of the question.

Hitherto neither belligerent had infringed the conditions of British neutrality which had been respected.

The neutral attitude of England continues unchanged, but if hostilities are prolonged some unexpected occurrence may oblige Her Majesty's Government to adopt measures of precaution requiring adequate preparations, and it is trusted that the liberality of Parliament will supply the requisite means.

There is nothing fresh from the seat of war up to the time of telegraphing.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The cases at the Police Court were few and uninteresting.

H.M.S. Fly leaves this on Monday next for Singapore and will probably remain in that neighbourhood for some months.

The S.S. Zanzibar, which arrived here late last evening, is the first British Steamer that has loaded rice at Shimonoaki.

We are requested to state that the Vicer Apostolic, the Right Rev. Bishop Raimondi, will celebrate a Pontifical Mass at St. Joseph's Church, at 10 a.m. to-morrow.